

ADDRESS

TO THE PUBLIC,

BY THE

COMMITTEE,

OF THE

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY,

1796.

1608/5366

PRESIDENT,
HIS GRACE the DUKE of LEEDS.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

Right Hon. Earl of Aylesford	Ald. Sir J. Sanderson, Bart. M.P.
Right Hon. Viscount Bulkeley	Geo. Hardinge, Esq. M.P.
Right Hon. Viscount Cremorne	James Sims, M.D.
Hon. Philip Pusey	John Harman, Esq.

TREASURER,

Edward Gale Boldero, Esq.

COMMITTEE,

Sir Joseph Andrews, Bart.	Jonathan Hoare, Esq.
Thomas Palmer, Esq.	Thomas Cadell, Esq.
James Royer, Esq.	Joseph Ballard, Esq.
William Houlston, Esq.	Rev. Mr. Agutter
Benjamin Hutton, Esq.	William Bleamire, Esq.
Daniel Cox, Esq.	James Pearson, Esq.
Sir Charles Grave Hudson, Bart.	Colonel Harnage
Rev. Dr. Jackson	Jeremiah Harman, Esq.
Henry Jackson, Esq.	Samuel Bosanquet, jun. Esq.
John Puget, Esq.	Rev. Dr. Grindlay
J. J. Angerstein, Esq.	William Bosanquet, Esq.
William Knox, Esq.	Thomas Robinson, Esq.

VISITORS,

James Royer, Esq.	Samuel Bosanquet, jun. Esq.
John Baker, Esq.	J. J. Prichard, Esq.

AUDITORS OF ACCOUNTS,

Henry Jackson, Esq.	Benjamin Hutton, Esq.
	James Arbouin, Esq.

Rev. J. Grindlay, LL.D. Chaplain;

James Sims, M.D. Physician;

Mr. William Houlston, Surgeon; Mr. J. H. Hooper, Apothecary;

J. J. Prichard, Esq. Solicitor;

Mr. W. Deay, Secretary, No. 3, King's Arms Buildings, Change-alley, Cornhill;

Mr. J. Durand, Superintendant; Mr. T. Russel, Steward.



ADDRESS

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PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY,

1796.

THE nature and benefits of this institution have been often explained to the public.—The present Address is offered, principally, to revive the recollection of them.

The objects of the Society's protection are truly wretched in themselves, and highly dangerous to the community; many of them, the offspring of executed or transported felons, are thus abandoned almost to a necessity of repeating the crimes of their parents to obtain subsistence; being destitute, for the most part, of the disposition or ability to live honestly. Others, at the time of their admission into the Reform, were actually engaged in criminal courses; not a few of them had been convicted, af-

terwards pardoned in pity to their youth, and recommended by the magistrates to this asylum; the only one for such outcasts of society in this, or perhaps any other country.

Here, they are taught the principles of morality and religion, and are trained to useful occupations, by which they may obtain an honest living. The community is, in the first instance, relieved from their depredations upon its property, and their disturbance of its peace; and eventually receives an accession of useful subjects. The value of such a change can hardly be appreciated too highly.

It must, indeed, be admitted, and it will be lamented, that, with some of these miserable children, the propensity to vice, and to a vagrant course of life, established by pernicious example and long habit, has defeated every effort to reclaim them; yet the records of the Society will shew, that *with many* the success has answered the warmest expectations; that many on the brink of ruin, of whom it may truly be said, "They were ready to perish," have been restored to virtue, and to society; encouraging a reasonable hope of the same happy success with others.



Very few instances of disappointment have occurred among the girls in the Reform.

Such a prospect will, it is presumed, naturally excite the benevolent mind to assist an institution, not less political than religious—unfortunately such aid is now greatly wanted.

The peculiar nature and circumstances of the undertaking, have indispenably required an extraordinary expence—the security, as well as safety, of such restless and enterprizing children demanded particular care—it was soon found, that a building, different from any which could be procured, was necessary for confining them within proper bounds, as well as for secluding them from the destructive intercourse with their former connections*.

Such a building has been erected, capable of accommodating a much greater number of children than there are at present means of maintaining. There is likewise a convenient space for additional buildings, whenever the farther bounty of the public shall furnish the necessary means.

* Before the buildings were erected in St. George's Fields, forty three absconded—since the buildings were erected, eight only have absconded.

Subjects, alas! are not wanting—for months past the Committee have, with sorrow, rejected some, whose melancholy and unequivocal claims to admission have been refused, only *for want of funds to support them.* Language can but faintly describe the wretchedness of many of them; those only who beheld, can judge of their distress; the doors of this asylum being thus closed against them, whether are they to resort for shelter? thrown back upon the world, destitute of property, of character, and of every honest means of sustaining life, they have no alternative but to rejoin those companions that had led them astray; and, after a little longer progress in the same paths of iniquity in which they had been arrested, they will, most probably, terminate a short and dismal existence, the victims of violated laws.

It is become necessary, that the Committee avow their actual incumbrance; that encouraged at first by liberal contributions for the erection of buildings absolutely requisite, and presuming on the continuance of them, to the extent which the undertaking required, a very heavy debt has been incurred.

To enable the Society to discharge this debt, and

to prosecute the great purposes of the charity, the Committee, in the most earnest manner, solicit farther contributions of the friends of humanity and their country.

The Magistrates, to whose recommendation of subjects, particular attention has always been paid, it is to be hoped, will exert themselves in the cause of the PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, and that the public at large will feel themselves interested in support of one of the noblest institutions that, perhaps, has ever been reared.

It has been objected to this institution, that the expences of it are greater than the number of children maintained should require. That they exceed those of most other public charities, cannot be denied—the establishment of trades within the Re-form, and many other circumstances, peculiar to this institution, might be stated in explanation of this excess. The Committee cordially invite the well-wishers of the institution to examine for themselves, to inspect the buildings, (which exhibit no marks of ostentatious or needless expence) and every department of the administration. In the mean time the Committee are diligently occupied in concerting means of diminishing the expences,

as well as of rendering the labours of the children more productive, and they will thankfully receive any counsel which may be offered them, at their meetings, on every FRIDAY, at twelve o'clock, at the *St. Paul's Coffee-house, St. Paul's Church-yard*; these meetings being open to all Subscribers. Such assistance may be highly useful to an institution, yet to be considered in its infancy—perhaps requiring improvement, in various parts of its system.

The Committee are free to acknowledge, further, that amidst the numerous objects that demand their attention, in an undertaking, almost wholly new, arduous in its nature, and particularly so, to the few, on whom its management devolves; many circumstances, highly meriting consideration, may elude their notice. They are aware that the public has a right to look to the completion of the plan—that it is not sufficient that a number of children are rescued from a life of profligacy and wretchedness, and that they are maintained for a time by the Society—the ultimate disposal of these children will form a more just criterion of the importance of the institution.

The answer to such rational enquirers is, that

Four of the present inhabitants of the Reform have served out their apprenticeship, and will leave their present abode, fully instructed in the means of obtaining a comfortable subsistence by their industry, and entitled by their behaviour, to favourable recommendations. There is every reason to expect, that there will be a succession of others, under the same advantages.

This is the end of the institution, and it is hoped that its labours will thus be richly rewarded.—The public will consider the principles upon which it has been formed; and, approving these, will be anxious for its preservation and increase.

Signed, by order of the Committee,

WILLIAM DEEY, Secretary.

RECEIPTS

1st January, 1795, to

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Subscriptions	£.2508	18	0
Life Donations and Benefactions	896	8	0
	3405	6	0
Deduct Expence of Collecting, Printing, and Advertise- ments	308	18	9
	3096	7	3
Dividends on Stock	38	0	0
Legacy of Charles Selwyn, Esq.	100	0	0
Ditto of Edward Hooper, Esq.	100	0	0
Earnings of the Children	£.769	10	4
Deduct for Master Workmen	317	1	0
	452	9	4
Net Profit on the Trades	£.3786	16	7
Produce of £.300 4 per Cents. sold	257	7	6
	£.4044	4	1



1st January, 1796.

EXPENDITURE.

	f.	s.	d.
Provisions	1604	9	2
Salaries of Officers and Servants	366	10	4
Ground Rent	170	0	0
**Rent and Taxes of the Girls' old House	20	7	0
Ditto of the Committee Room at St. Paul's Coffee-house	10	5	0
Taxes, Insurance, and Water	30	7	1
House Expences, Coals and Candles	318	4	9
Cloathing	525	19	3
Furniture	71	3	10
**Ditto of the Girls' new House	68	8	2
Repairs	35	7	10
**Ditto of the Girls' old House	63	2	0
**Alterations in Workshops and Dormitories	59	12	9
Tools and Implements for the Trades	75	16	0
Medicines	24	18	7
Stationary, Books, and Stamps	37	2	7
**Completing the Play-Ground	23	10	9
Incidents, consisting of, Expence of distributing Papers, engraved			
Receipts for Collectors—two Funerals, and sundry miscellaneous	50	13	7
Charges, amounting to			
Rewards to the Children	22	18	9
Allowed as Rent in Aid of the Building Fund	275	11	0
	<u>£. 3854</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>5</u>

The Articles marked thus ** will not occur again.

The Number of Children maintained in the Reform, in this Year, has been 143, including those provided for ; and the Number on the 31st December 1795, 80 Boys.—39 Girls.

Statement of the Society's

GENERAL

Cash in Hands of the Treasurer and Bankers.....	£.	s.	d.
1278 £. 3 per Cents. cons. at 67	557	4	10
Bill from Madras, at 12 Mo. from December, 1795	856	5	3
Value of Stock in Trade, and Debts, for Goods sold	300	0	0
	1704	11	3
	£. 3418	1	4

BUILDING

RECEIPT.

Amount of Subscriptions received for the Buildings, to the 31st Dec. 1795, including 56ol. 1s. allowed as Rent from the Fund of the General Purposes	£.	s.	d.
Balance owing by the Society, on Account of the Buildings, on the 1st January, 1796	5892	5	4
	3475	4	8
	£. 9367	10	0

GENERAL

Debt owing on Account of the Buildings, as above stated	£. 3475	4	8
Cr. By Balance of the Account for general Purposes	712	10	4
*Debt of the Society, including both Accounts, on the 1st Jan. 1796	£. 2762	14	4

Finances, 1st January, 1796.

PURPOSES.

	£.	s.	d.
Bills owing of the general Expences	1472	0	11
Ditto for Materials for the Trades	1233	10	1
Balance in Favour of the Society	712	10	4
Exclusive of Fixtures, Utensils, and Implements for the Trades, which cost upwards of £.1000			
	<u>£.3418</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>

ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
The Wall surrounding the Premises, including temporary Work- shops before the new ones were erected	1886	16	6
The Range of Workshops near 600 feet in length, with Rope-walk underneath	2338	18	0
The Dwelling Houses and Dormitories	1829	8	7
The Female Reform	2346	6	1
Raising the Ground, Drains, and Sundries, exclusive of the Boys' Labour	783	7	10
	<u>£.9184</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>
Interest on Loan of sundry Persons of £.1000, and on the Bills un- paid to 31st December, 1795	182	13	0
	<u>£.9367</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

STATEMENT.

*Against this Debt the Society is possessed of Buildings which cost 9184*l.* 17*s.*—
and the Furniture, Fixtures, and Implements for the Trades.

1870

POSTOFFICE

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, for the year ending June 30, 1900.

1. 1948-1949

ACCORDANT

CONFIDENTIAL

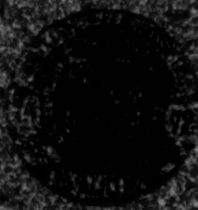
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ТРИМСТАТ

Special Agent in Charge of Building and Construction
and the Foreman, Planning and Improvement for the



H.5082



AT THE REFORM,

IN

ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS,

THE different Trades of *Printer, Shoemaker, Taylor, Ropemaker and Twine Spinner*, are carried on; and as the Profits arising from the Labour of the Children are applied to the Purposes of the Institution, the Public are earnestly requested to give Encouragement to these Branches, by transmitting their Orders to the STEWARD of the Reform. As the various Works are performed under the Inspection of able MASTERS, the Committee have no doubt but complete Satisfaction will be given to those who may be pleased to attend to this Address.

* * * Gentlemen or Ladies desirous of seeing the Reform, are requested to apply to the SUPERINTENDANT, who will answer any Inquiries respecting the Institution.